

STOCK, FARM AND GARDEN.

Horse Notes—How Famous Horses Began Life.

Potato Culture in the North—Relative Merits of Raw and Cooked Food for Hogs.

Frank Covey, the new manager of the Palo Alto Farm, says that he was in the stand when Stamboul trotted in 2:07½ and he knows the mile was honestly timed and the stallion did trot a mile in that time.

There are more fast pacers with records of 2:15 or better than there are trotters. This is in spite of the fact that a great many less pacers than trotters are campaigned.

An odd reason is given for the death of the stallion, Bay Prince by Stamboul, that was owned by George Collins, Fresno, California. His hoofs were pared too closely so that it was impossible to give him the exercise to which he was accustomed and the result proved fatal.

Get familiar with the colts but always control them and don't let them get too familiar with you. It is time worse than wasted to teach a horse any trick that is not essential to his usefulness. A trick horse is apt to know too much to be trustworthy at all times.

There is a bill now before the Ohio legislature intended to prohibit the use of unsound stallions in the stud. The results of similar legislation in France have been very satisfactory in lessening the percentage of horses inheriting serious defects.

Have you noticed that the mules of the country are valued by the Department of Agriculture at \$70 per head and the horses at \$61.22? And the mules have no \$100,000 animals in their ranks either.

A bill has been introduced into the legislature of South Dakota providing that any one who shall enter his horse under an assumed name in any race for money shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one to three years, or in the county jail not less than six months, and a fine not to exceed \$1,000.

Hal Parker No. 935, record at three-year-old 2:21 (last half at 1:06), by Brown Hal 2:12½, will make the season of 1893 at Spring Hill, Tenn., at \$30 by the insurance. For further particulars address

J. W. ALEXANDER, AGT., Spring Hill, Tenn. mar10 6t

Hambletonian 10 has 138 producing sons that have sired 1101 trotters and seventy-nine pacers. Sixty-nine of his daughters have produced eighty-seven trotters and two pacers.

Over a hundred horses are at work at Cumberland Park, Nashville, Tenn. On March 6th the barn of William Ewing, of Williamson County, Tenn., was destroyed by fire and fifteen head of well bred stock were burned to death, which were valued at \$12,000. Among the number burned were Ravenna (dam of Dallas, 2:13½), and Miss Kent, 2:25; also two of her colts, one a two-year-old and the other a yearling brother to Dallas.

A new trotting association has been formed at Springfield, Mo., with a paid-up capital stock of \$60,000. A first-class regulation track will be constructed, and the association will hang up \$40,000 in stakes and purses. W. P. McNair, formerly Secretary at Wichita, Kan. will be the Secretary at Springfield.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Saddle Horse Breeders' Association will be held at the Willard Hotel, in Louisville, on Tuesday, April 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The celebrated race horse, Monitor, the idol of thousands, and the pride of his owner, George Lorillard, is dead. Monitor was a son of Glenelg and Minx, a sister to Sultan and Monarchist, by Lexington, and was foaled in 1876. In seven years he took part in 117 races, forty-two of which fell to his share, among them being some of the most important contests in the country. After his racing career, Monitor was given a paddock to himself, and allowed to spend the rest of his days as he pleased.

An exchange says that by French law on every highway in France and on every street which has a steep grade there is stationed at a point where the rise begins an "extra horse." The law compels the use of this horse until the summit of the hill is reached, and there is a heavy fine for refusing to hire the extra at a small fixed rate. A placard by the roadside indicates the point where the extra horse must be taken on, and another higher up shows where he may be dispensed with. All truckmen and other teamsters in large cities pay strict attention to this regulation, framed in the interest of tolling animals.

One of the harmful practices of the auction business has been the buying of stallions at private sale at a nominal price and then putting them up in an auction sale and bidding them up to a fabulous figure, which is heralded all over the country as the correct price. The practice is simply a bunco game, and good men have been engaged in it. Talk about the "widows" of the South End being thieves, they are no worse than the men who have played the first game mentioned. Take the evil practices of the turf—selling, buying, and pulling races, the dropping of a heat by a horse which has speed enough to win—all are on a par, perhaps above the methods which have inflated the prices of trotting horses by quoting fictitious values. When the produce of such horses will not sell at two years of age for their service fee, then those who have played the game will find that their boom was a boomerang, and that the sharper is a "sucker." Spirit of the Hub.

The greatest growth and the most profitable made by animals intended for meat is made in the first months of their lives. It is questionable if feeding cattle after they are two years old pays the breeder, sheep after they are of the same age or hogs after they are of the same age.

even with these ages every animal must be fed well and cared for from the time before it is weaned and not only fed through the dam but taught as early as possible to feed itself. Here is where many do themselves wrong and their stock too, failing to push it from the start. Those who expect any stock of pigs should have for them a field of clover and another of sorghum to come after the clover and thus to keep them feeding and growing; then when the time comes to put on flesh and fat in preparation for marketing they will be of good size and lay it on rapidly.

An Ohio farmer gives his experience in sowing grass as follows, in the National Stockman: I have an experience of over 50 years, and I know some men go the extremes in quantity and in time, and I know the middle between the two is the safest. I always sow pure good seed free from bad grass or weeds from the 10th of March to the 20th if the weather will permit. I sow when the wind don't blow and there is a little snow on to ground, early in the morning. I sow a bushel of clover seed on eight acres and it always is plenty thick enough, if it is not eaten off by insects. I sow timothy seed when I sow wheat with the drill in the fall, a bushel on six acres. To sow thicker is a waste of seed. I mix some timothy seed with the clover seed if the timothy did not come up well in the fall. By the above way I always get a good stand. If sown early in April sometimes the ground gets too dry and the seed is lost.

J. Malcolm Forbes drives the most expensive double team on record, its cost being \$147,000. It consists of Arion 2:10½ and Hourii 2:17.

A steer standing six feet, six inches high was among the receipts at Chicago last week. The animal weighs only 2,000 pounds, but cattle men think he could be made to weigh 4,500.

Sorghum for Pigs.

There is practical utility in raising a crop of sorghum by those who have a large number of pigs to feed for the ensuing fall market. If planted early it will come in when the pastures and clover are beginning to dry out and afford succulent and fattening food of a desirable and appetizing character and at a trifling cost, nor is it good for pigs only but for breeding hogs, cattle, milch cows, feeding cattle and horses and should any of it go to seed it forms an excellent chicken food.

Things for Trainers to Learn.

The first thing to learn in breaking a colt is that he knows nothing until he has learned it; he does not know it on one side because he has learned it on the other, but must learn it on each side separately. The next step is to learn to compel obedience through superior powers and at the same time gain the confidence of the colt, and a person is not well equipped for breaking colts until he has learned these essential points. A colt that is not thoroughly "bitted" is not well "broke" and will sometime disappoint his owner; and if taught to stop and stand at the word "whoa" with confidence to believe he is not going to be harmed he will be a safe horse anywhere.

Where Horses Ride.

Ontario, Cal., has a street railway that is operated by horse power and partly by gravity. When the town was founded an avenue 200 feet wide was laid out with space in the center for a street car line. This avenue is six miles long, running from the town of Ontario to the mountains, with a steady ascent varying from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet to the mile. In December, 1888, the railroad was completed and horse cars put on. A couple of ingenious mechanics, J. B. Tays and James Birch, decided that the horses might as well ride on the down trip, and accordingly designed a small platform car, which slides under the main car, for the descent. On this the horse-ride down, the car running by gravity. The arrangement has been in successful use since March, 1889. The down trip is regularly made in thirty minutes, but the cars sometimes come down in half that time without stops.

Chicken Cholera.

We are informed by reliable parties—who are very successful chicken raisers, judging from the great numbers of chickens I saw on their premises—that ground or pulverized black pepper and common table salt are an effective remedy for the disease called chicken cholera. The two articles are to be mixed together in about equal quantities, and given to the diseased chickens in teaspoonful doses, mixed with a little water, putting it into their mouths and forcing them to swallow it; the dose to be repeated as occasion may require, until they are relieved. By noticing them well it is easy to see when they have it.

The same persons told me that a good preventive was to keep assafetida in their water-troughs; crumble it up so as to thicken the water well and prevent them from eating it, as they will eat all they can get. It is very probable that the cloves or bulbs of garlic, well bruised and put in their water, would have the same effect, from its resemblance in smell, flavor and effects to assafetida. The same remedy is no doubt as good for turkeys and other fowls as for chickens.—EX.

A Wonderful Bit.

The Turf, Field and Farm, after a thorough examination of Dr. Britt's bit, published the below description and statement in regard to it. Having had some experience with the bit himself, the writer of this is able to endorse without reservation all that is said about it. The above paper has the following to say:

It is a wonderful bit, as is demonstrated by two facts, an examination of its simple mechanism and the record it has made in stopping every horse, regardless of its viciousness, on which it has been tried.

The principle at the bottom of this bit is so simple, so logical and practical that we wonder it was not invented before. Much as we wonder

that it took generations for men to realize that car wheels did not need to run in cogs.

Will you please hold your nose tightly, shutting the air passages, and then try to run swiftly; do you think you would go far, no matter how wild or angry you were? Do you not think your mind would turn to making an effort to relieve the stoppage of breathing? Suppose this pressing could be regulated to a hair, partially shutting off your breathing or grading it to the finest pitch, and supposing you knew that your privilege to breathe depended upon your obedience and gentleness: don't you think you would soon learn to be gentle and obedient? That is the principle of Britt's Automatic Bit. The pulling does not act on the bit itself, lacerating the mouth to no advantage, but it works outside of the bit on the rubber pads, each of which rests against the nostril, and as the rein is pulled these pads are pressed against the nostril, gradually shutting off the wind in proportionate time to the strength thrown into the pull on the rein, which is regulated by springs at the side. The bit also cleverly allows the mouth to open slightly at the same moment by pressure of the bar in the mouth against the lower jaw, so that a very limited amount of air can pass in that way when the nostrils are closed.

But what are the results of its use? Letters have arrived from all over the world, letters seen by the writer, telling of incident after incident where it has made vicious and unmanageable horses as gentle as kittens.

The amount of it is, horses are like men; when they see there is absolutely no use in fighting they quietly submit.

What a grand invention this is! A man can let his wife, mother or daughter drive a spirited horse and know they are safe. If he has had a horse utterly beyond control, he can now drive him with comfort and ease. Many a horse now almost useless can be made worth thousands with this bit. In fact no horseman should lose the opportunity of securing Dr. L. P. Britt's descriptive pamphlets.

MERCURY,

SON OF THE GREAT SIDNEY 2:19¾
75 percent of the same blood as Adonis 2:11¼, Cupid 2:8 and Fion From 2:29½, champion yearling records; by Sidney 2:19¾, at the early age of 11 he is the sire of 27 in the 2:30 list, 12 of them with records better than 2:30.

Dam JUNO, by Buccaneer, sire of Shamrock two-year-old record 2:25, etc., of the dam of Fion From, yearling record 2:25½, etc., second dam Venus, two mile record 5:04, etc., dam of Adonis 2:12½ and Cupid 2:18.

Will make the season of 1893 at my training stables at \$25 the season. For further particulars write to mar10 6t

ADFIELD 2:28.

No und, Handsome, Fast, Level-Headed, Bull Dog Courage.

Sired by the great ALMONT (Tr.) Bostick's 2:29, sire of 17 race horses—money winners.

Dam the noted producer VANITY, dam ALVAN 2:26, sire of the race horse ALVAN SWIFT 2:17½, etc.

Grandam VASHTI by ERICSSON, sire of dam of MOORE 2:10. Other dams thoroughbred.

On account of hard times and scarcity of money, have put his fees at \$0. Considering the breeding, individuality and speed of this horse, he is standing at the lowest price of any horse to be found. If you want to breed to the finest horse in the country for a little money, this is your chance. All care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability should any occur.

W. P. WOLDRIDGE, COLUMBIA, TENN.

Ewell Farm Stallions.

BROWN HAL 2:12 1-2.....Fee \$150.
Sire of Storm 2:08½, and 10 others under 2:25.

TENNESSEE WILKES 2:27.....Fee \$50.
Sire of Argot Wilkes 2:13½ and 11 others under 2:30.

CALISMAN.....Fee \$25.
(Own brother to Star Pointer, 3-year-old trial 2:18). Son of Brown Hal 2:12½ and Sweepstakes, dam of Hal Pointer 2:04½.

For stud bills and further particulars, write to CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Tenn.

FAIRVIEW BREEDING

—AND—
TRAINING FARM.

OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC

SIX WELL BREED STALLIONS at Reasonable Fees.

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| ANTARES 1:57.08. Sire Antares 2:10½ (sold for \$65,000). Dam Alice Russell by Lord Russell, sire of Kremlin 2:05½. | ERLANGER. Sire Enquirer. Dam Nubia by Imp. Al-bion. |
| BROWN MARK 2:24. Sire Victor Blismarck. Dam Lucy Patchen by Mambrino Boy. | PRINCE HAL. Sire Tom Hal. Dam Mary by McMeans Traveler. |
| FLASH. Sire Brown Hal 2:12½. Dam Jenny Pruitt, dam of Flash 2:19. | CAPTAIN KING. Sire Melvyn 2:18½. Dam by Hylas. |

A First-class Training Track and a Competent Trainer.

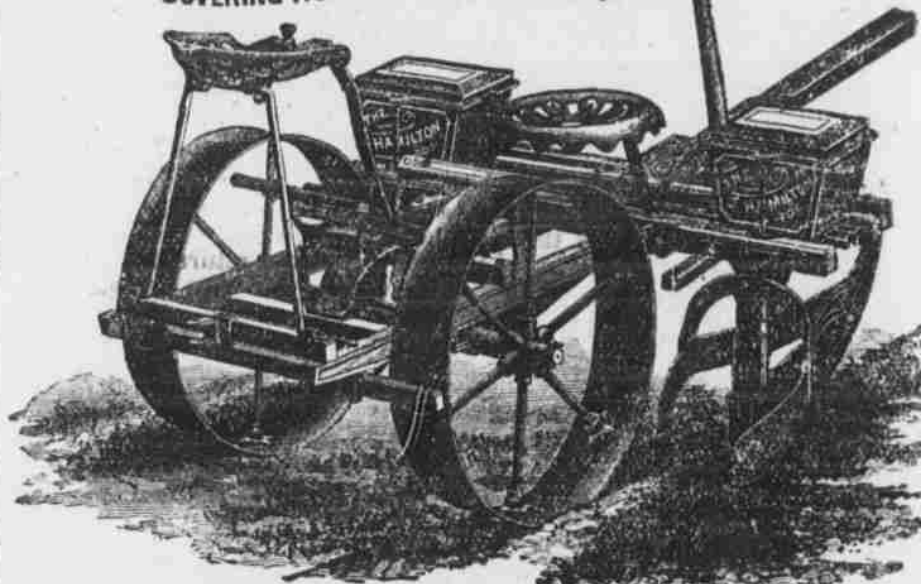
Farm two miles from city on Mt. Pleasant Pike.

Send for pamphlet containing description of horses, etc.

MORA B. FARISS, Prop'r

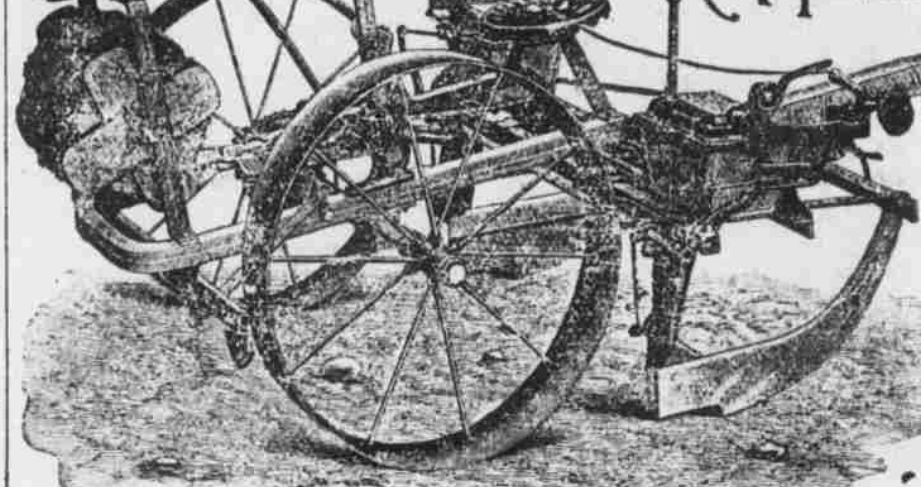
The HAMILTON CORN PLANTING AND CULTIVATING MACHINERY, THE LEADERS OF THEM ALL! Five Times as Many Sold as All Others.

"THE HAMILTON CORN PLANTER WITH ADJUSTABLE WHEELS. COVERING HOES AND CLOD FENDERS"



THE HAMILTON CORN PLANTER WITH ADJUSTABLE COVERING HOES AND CLOD FENDERS has proven itself to be the most complete and best Corn Planter on the market. Year after year it has grown in favor with the farmer, and now it stands unrivaled in all really good and practical features that go to make up the best. It is not made of shoddy material for the purpose of underselling others; it is the cheapest only because it is the best. If you are thinking of buying a Corn Planter, the Hamilton is worthy of your careful consideration. Its Clod Fenders allow only fine soil to cover the seed. They push all clods, stalks and other loose obstructions out of the way, so that the corn is more easily cultivated than if planted by any other planter. Its Adjustable Covering hoes can be regulated to cover seed any depth desired, and they always cover to a uniform depth; they cannot fail to cover the seed no matter what condition of the soil may be. Hence the seed corn will not be picked up by the birds and cause replanting. These covering hoes also cultivate the soil, which gives the seed a start ahead of the weeds.

THE "HAMILTON JR" COMBINED STEEL FRAME CORN PLANTER



The Hamilton Junior Steel Planter, the Strongest, Simplest, and Most Perfect Steel Planter on the Market. THE MOST PERFECT CHECK ROWER MADE.

THE OLD RELIABLE HAMILTON

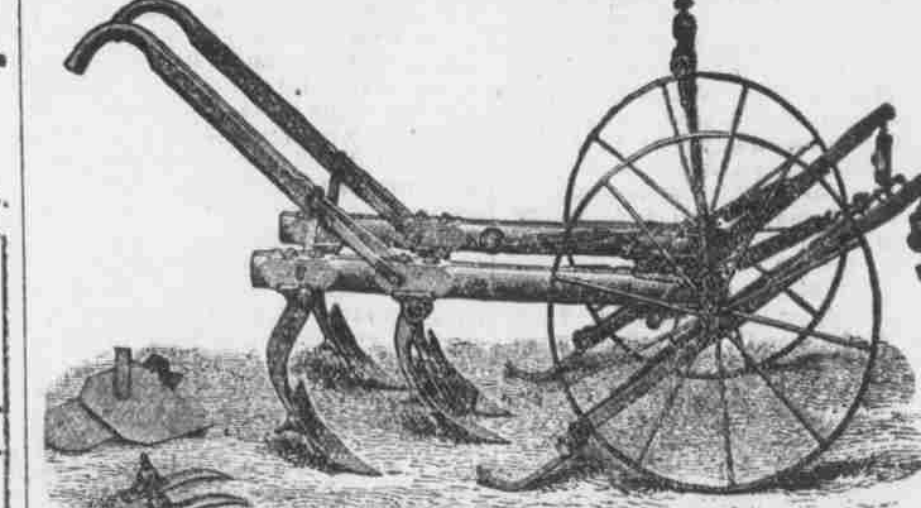


ADJUSTABLE ARCH BARSHARE CULTIVATOR.

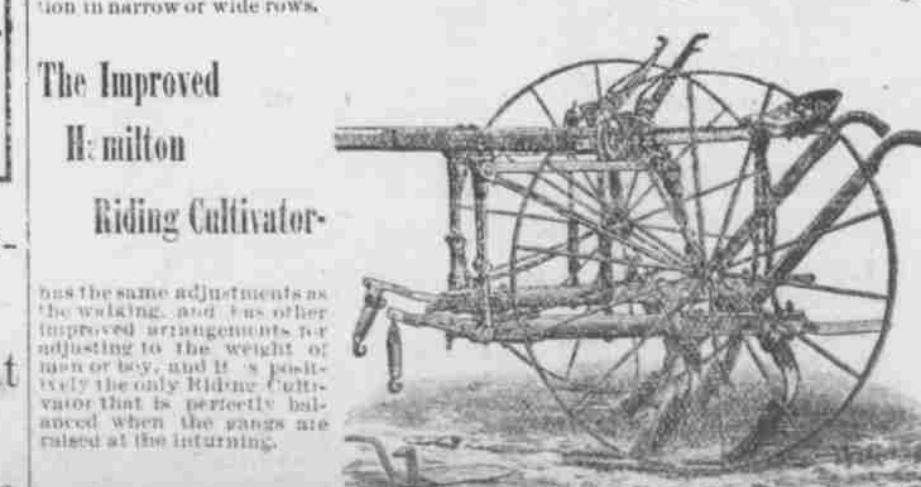
Annual sales twice as many as all others combined. The only cultivators that will carry arch barshares in the best soil with no injury, and the only ones in which the standards are instantly set apart or together to suit the size of the wheel, bull-tongue, snipe or archshare used. They are easier handled and will do more and better work than any cultivator made. They have adjustable arch for setting the beams—adjustable standards for setting the shovels—adjustable feet to regulate the draft. The Hamilton one proves itself to be the leading cultivator now on the market. Its sales the past season were largely in excess of previous years. Such success is due to the fact that our cultivator is in every respect superior and singularly adapted to the work of cultivating the various crops—corn, cotton, potatoes, etc.—while it has no equal in the preparation of the soil before planting. With its adjustability and splendid running qualities, the Hamilton has grown in popular favor with our farmers until there is none so highly prized, and not one that does compete with it in the quality of its work. The voluntary movement of the uprights pivoting on each bar, compels each horse to draw his own load; prevents the tongue from being carried to right or left when one horse gets ahead of the other, and wheels or beams from getting out of line of draft. By using the barshare it is used, and for cultivating potatoes.

The New HAMILTON Spring Slide Tongueless.

The Hamilton tongueless Cultivator has all the advantages of the tongue Cultivator.



All of our cultivators can be set at any point desired between two and four feet apart, which make the Hamilton superior to all others in cultivating potatoes or other vegetation in narrow or wide rows.



SATTERFIELD & CHURCH,